Table 17. Incidence rates  $^1$  for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work  $^2$  per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1996

## Indiana-private industry

	mainta private maustry										
		Goods-producing				Service-producing					
Event	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Agricul- ture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Transportation and public utilities 4,5	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	
Total [52,954 cases]	258.3	206.8	280.6	417.7	302.0	308.2	314.0	220.2	80.2	197.7	
Contact with objects and equipment	69.4	65.1	110.5	130.2	95.3	63.4	99.7	52.2	12.0	35.2	
Struck against object	12.5	-	31.4	14.2	16.2	3.6	22.8	9.9	5.1	10.1	
Struck against object, unspecified Struck against stationary object	1.4 8.5	_	- 14.9	- 7.9	2.4 9.9	- 2.9	20.1	2.0 6.4	4.0	- 7.6	
Struck against moving object	1.4	_	16.4	2.6	2.9		-	- 0.4	- 4.0	- 7.0	
Struck by object	38.7	36.0	59.7	84.1	44.7	48.9	50.6	36.5	5.8	20.4	
Struck by object, unspecified	1.9	-	22.4	1.5	2.3	8.4	-	-	-		
Struck by falling object Struck by flying object	16.5 3.9	26.7	20.9 16.4	32.9 9.9	20.8 6.1	18.9 10.5	20.5 4.8	16.0	_	7.4	
Struck by flying object, unspecified	2.1	_	16.4	5.9	2.7	10.3	-	_	_	_	
Struck by discharged object or											
substance Struck by swinging or slipping object	1.0 14.1	_	_	3.2 33.6	2.4 12.4	- 8.0	- 21.2	- 18.2	- 4.3	- 10.5	
Struck by swinging or slipping object,	14.1	_	_	33.0	12.4	0.0	۷۱.۷	10.2	4.3	10.5	
unspecified	-	-	_	1.3	_	-	_	_	-	_	
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	2.7	_	_	_	1.4	_	_	7.6	_	2.3	
Struck by slipping handheld object Struck by swinging or slipping object,	10.7	_	_	25.9	10.4	5.9	19.8	10.6	3.4	8.2	
n.e.c	2.3	_ _	_	5.5 6.2	- 2.9	3.2	_	_	_	- 1.8	
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	11.5	_	19.4	11.5	23.6	5.7	15.1	4.1	-	2.9	
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecifiedCaught in running equipment or	-	_	9.0	1.3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	
machinery	5.6	_	_	_	14.8	_	_	_	_	_	
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects Caught in or compressed by equipment	4.3	-	_	6.4	5.5	4.8	11.4	3.0	_	1.9	
or objects, n.e.c	1.1	_	9.0	1.3	2.4	-	-	-	_	-	
materials  Excavation or trenching cave-in	- -	_ _	-	3.2 3.2	- -	-	-	-	_	_	
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	4.8	_	_	14.7	8.2	3.2	10.0	_	_	_	
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	4.6	_	_	13.3	7.9	3.2	10.0	_	_	_	
Contact with objects and equipment, n.e.c.	_	_	_	_	1.1	_	_	_	_	_	
Fallo	F0.0	44.0	44.0	1100	40.0	70.0	F0.0	60.0	20.0	40.5	
Fall to lower level	53.0 19.3	41.0 23.9	44.8 29.8	110.3 65.1	42.8 14.9	78.6 46.4	53.2 19.4	62.0 15.4	30.8 16.2	43.5 8.5	
Fall down stairs or steps	2.9	-	-	2.8	2.9	3.3	-	2.2	5.2	3.6	
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	1.6	-	_	4.0	2.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	
Fall through existing floor opening Fall from ground level to lower level	_	_	_	3.0	1.0	_	_	_	_	_	
Fall from ladder	5.4	_	_	36.1	2.2	4.4	5.3	4.6	10.4	1.7	
Fall from piled or stacked material	-	_	_	1.2	-	-	-	_	_	_	
Fall from roof  Fall from roof, unspecified	_	_	_	7.0 1.4	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Fall from roof edge	_	_	_	5.6	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Fall from scaffold, staging		_		2.9			-		_		
Fall from nonmoving vehicle Fall to lower level, n.e.c	5.9 2.2	_ 10.3	19.4	3.7 7.0	4.2 2.6	34.3 3.1	8.8 -	5.0	_	1.5 1.0	
Jump to lower level	1.3	- 10.3	_	3.1	1.2	2.9	5.6	_		- 1.0	
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	-	_	_	-	-	2.6	-	_	_	_	
Fall on same level  Fall on same level, unspecified	32.4	_	14.9	41.9 _	26.6	28.4 1.3	28.2	46.3	14.0	34.9	
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface Fall onto or against objects	25.6 6.5	- 9.3	7.5 7.5	32.6 8.3	19.6 6.5	25.5	22.0 6.3	33.4 12.8	11.0 3.0	32.0 2.9	
					139.1						
Bodily reaction and exertion	107.0 - 18.4	77.2 - -	106.0 - -	131.4 - 34.5	21.8	124.7 1.5 24.0	127.2 - 14.2	72.7 - 11.6	29.8 - 5.2	91.6 - 18.3	
,				_				_			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Incidence rates  $^1$  for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work  $^2$  per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1996 — Continued

## Indiana-private industry

			Goods-	producina		Service-producing					
		Goods-producing				Service-producing					
Event	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Agricul- ture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Transpor- tation and public utilities 4,5	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching,											
twisting	10.4	_	_	20.9	12.8	8.1	9.2	7.5	4.9	9.2	
Running—without other incident		_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	1.8	
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall	5.3	_	_	8.7	6.2	13.1	-	3.1	_	4.8	
Walking—without other incident  Bodily reaction, n.e.c		_	_	1.4 3.4	_ 1.8	-	-	_	_	1.6	
Overexertion	77.6	61.3	106.0	90.5	93.8	97.3	108.6	55.8	15.8	70.1	
Overexertion, unspecified	2.2	_	_	_	2.8	_	-	2.5	1.2	1.2	
Overexertion in lifting	44.1	34.8	35.8	56.9	46.7	47.5	81.3	33.0	10.7	43.8	
Overexertion in pulling or pushing	10.0	8.7	14.9	9.7	15.1	18.7	6.6	5.7	_	6.9	
objects Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning,	10.0	0.7	14.9	9.7	15.1	10.7	0.0	5.7	_	0.9	
or wielding objects	20.7	_	_	22.1	28.5	28.9	18.3	13.8	_	17.9	
Overexertion, n.e.c.		_	52.2	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	
Repetitive motion	1	9.3	_	6.3	23.5	-	4.4	5.3	8.8	3.2	
Repetitive motion, unspecified Typing or keyentry		9.3	_	_	2.9	1.2	_	_	1.5 6.9	_	
Repetitive use of tools		_	_	4.1	5.3	- 1.2	_	_	- 0.9	_	
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving											
objects, except tools	5.9	_	_	1.2	14.0	_	-	2.7	_	2.1	
Evenesias to hormful substances or											
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	14.8	_	14.9	28.9	15.1	_	16.3	20.4	4.0	11.9	
Contact with electric current	1	_	-	12.4	-	_	-	-	_	-	
Struck by lightning	_	_	_	9.8	_	_	-	_	_	_	
Contact with temperature extremes		_	7.5	7.7	4.9	-	-	11.3	_	3.3	
Exposure to environmental heat  Contact with hot objects or	-	_	_	1.2	_	_	-	_	_	_	
substances	4.9	_	7.5	6.4	4.8	_	_	10.9	_	3.3	
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic											
substances	7.0	_	_	6.1	8.4	_	-	9.0	3.9	7.8	
Inhalation of substance	1.8	_	_	_	2.3	-	-	_	1.4	3.6	
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	1.5	_	_	_	2.1	_	_	_	_	3.2	
Contact with skin or other exposed	1.0									0.2	
tissue	4.3	_	-	1.4	5.3	-	-	8.5	1.2	2.9	
Injections, stings, venomous bites		_	_	_	_	-	-	_	1.3	_	
Bee, wasp, hornet sting Exposure to radiation		_	_	_	1.2	_	_ 12.6	_	1.3	_	
Exposure to welding light		_	_	_	1.2	_	12.6	_	_	_	
, , , ,											
Transportation incidents	8.7	-	-	11.7	5.9	31.1	16.8	6.3	3.1	6.1	
Highway incident  Collision between vehicles, mobile	3.8	_	_	4.6	1.3	17.0	8.5	2.5	_	3.5	
equipment	2.1	_	_	2.8	_	8.0	_	_	_	2.4	
Moving in same direction		_	_	_	_	4.8	-	_	_	1.1	
Vehicle struck stationary object,											
equipment on side of road Noncollision incident	1.1	_	_	1.4	_	3.5 5.3	- 4.6	_	_	_	
Jack-knifed or overturned—no	1.1	_	_	1.4	_	5.5	4.0	_	_	_	
collision	_	_	_	1.4	_	5.3	_	_	_	_	
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air,											
Water	2.5	_	_	5.5	2.0	10.9	-	_	1.3	_	
Vehicle, mobile equipment struck stationary object	_	_	_	1.4	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Noncollision incident	1.7	_	_	2.7	1.2	10.6	_	_	1.3	_	
Struck by shifting load	-	_	_	1.6	_	10.1	-	_	-	_	
Nonhighway incident, n.e.c.	-	_	_	1.4	_	-	-	-	-	_	
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	1.6	_	_	1.6	2.4		_	_	_	1.3	
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile	1.0		_	1.0	2.4	-	-	_	-	1.3	
equipment in parking lot or											
non-roadway area	1.4	_	_	_	2.3	-	-	_	-	1.3	
Fires and explosions					1 5						
Fire—unintended or uncontrolled	_	_	_	_	1.5 1.0		_	_	-	_	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work 2 per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1996 — Continued

## Indiana-private industry

Event	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods-producing				Service-producing					
		Agricul- ture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Transportation and public utilities 4,5	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	
Assaults and violent acts	1.9 1.7	- -	- -	1 1			1 1		_ _	7.0 6.3	
unspecified	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	_ _	1.4 1.4	
twisting	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	
Nonclassifiable	2.9	_	_	4.7	2.0	6.2	-	5.1	_	2.2	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000

Ν = number of injuries and illnesses

EΗ = total hours worked by all employees during

the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers

(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are

excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

5 In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S.